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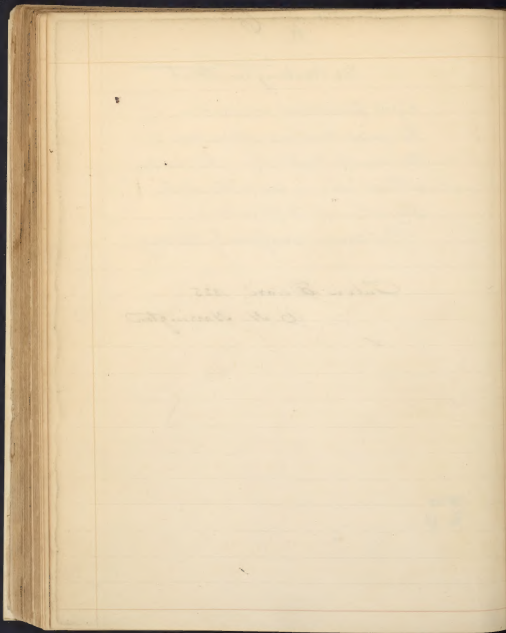
32 Washington Street

a good practical exposition of  
the great & various advantages of  
the remedy treated of - The writing  
although good, is unfortunately  
very obscure & difficult -

The name uniformly wrong

Culvis Dorari 1825.

W. H. Harrington



In compliance with the established laws of the University of Pennsylvania, I presume to offer for consideration the following treatise on the medical properties of the Lithia powder.

The inventor's directions for preparing this useful medicine are as follows.

Rj. Opium Species & Glycyrrhiza  $\mathfrak{z}i$

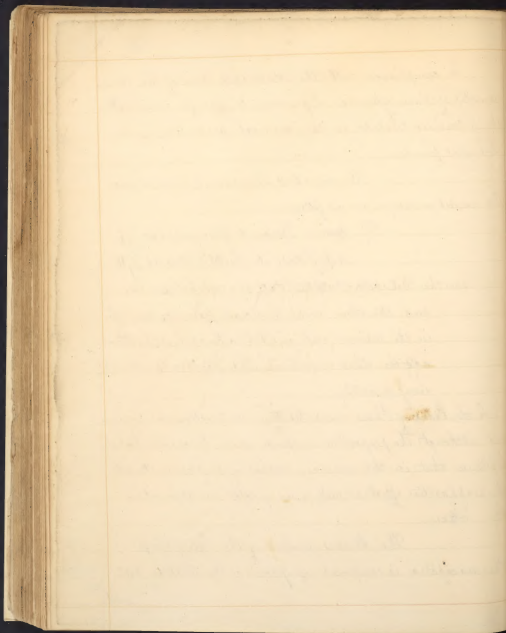
Nit. Potas: & Sulph. Potas  $\mathfrak{z}iv$

Place the Nitrate & Sulph. Potas: in a red hot mortar

and stir them until they cease flaming; then stir in the Opium and grind to a powder, after which add the other ingredients and powder the whole very minutely.

In the Codex of Paris nearly the same instructions are given out; although the proportions of opium and Spices are less than that in the ordinary method of preparing it, yet the diaphoretic effect is said to be greater on account of the Nitra.

The Lithia powder of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia is composed of 9 parts of the Neutral salt where  
with



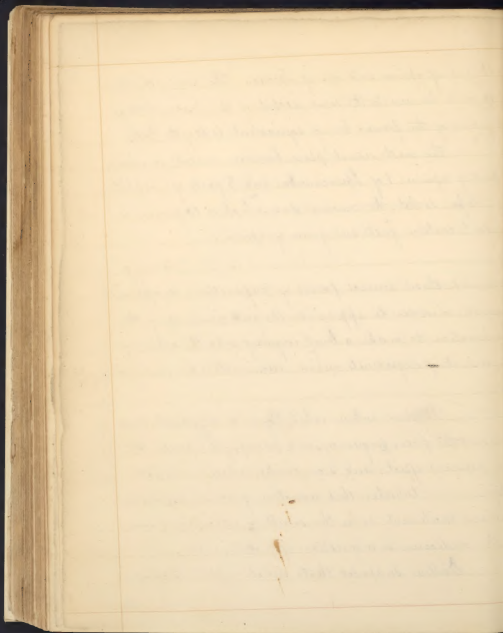
with one of opium and one of Ipecac. The doses of this therefore will be nearly the same as those of the London College 11 grains of the former being equivalent to 10 of the latter.

The most usual plan however, consists in using 1 part of Opium, 1 of Ipecacuanha, and 8 parts of Sulphate of Potash, so that the common dose, which is 10 grains, is made to contain just one grain of opium.

Having promised these several forms of preparations, it appears requisite in order to appreciate the judiciousness of the combination to make a brief inquiry into the actions of the several ingredients when administered individually.

Opium when exhibited in a sufficient dose increases the force, frequency, and fullness of the pulse, &c. as a primary effect; and secondarily reduces arterial action. Whether this reduction of action depends on previous excitement or be the result of a peculiar power in the medicine is a question left sub-judice.

Cullen supposes that while opium increases the



the action of the arterial system, it acts as a sedative to the cutaneous organ, and that by exciting the former, relaxing the latter, produces a certain and a principal diaphoresis.

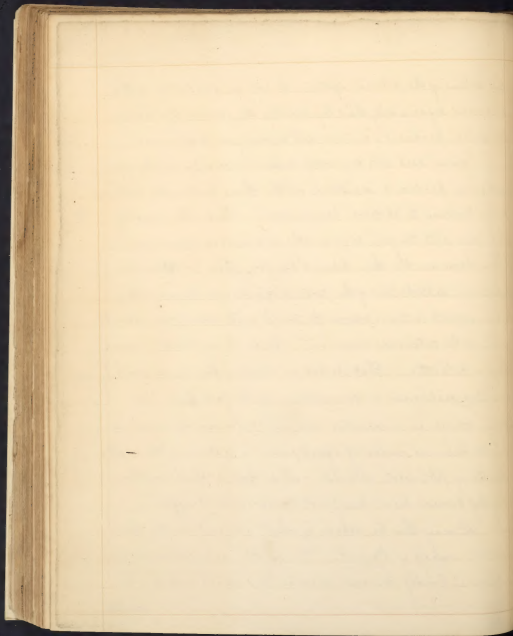
Opium does not, commonly, when unaccompanied by other medicines, produce a moisture on the skin, but on the contrary has a tendency to obstruct perspiration. Hence the parched skin and arid tongue so frequently observed in opium-eaters. Hence, however, the skin becomes dry from pain, irritation, or irregular distribution of the circulating fluids, Opium will, when applied in time, remove the cause and permit the natural action of the cutaneous organ. Hence its use in the forming stage of cataract. That it has no direct influence in promoting diaphoresis is demonstrated by the fact that it is very useful in moderating excessive cutaneous excretions.

We have no remedy of equal power in restraining the night-sweats of phthisical patients. And that it checks eruptions is fully proved, by its beneficial tendency in scorbutus.

It may then be asked, of what use is it in the celebrated remedy of Emac? The question is easily answered.

There is hardly one case in which this diaphoretic is pre-

ferred



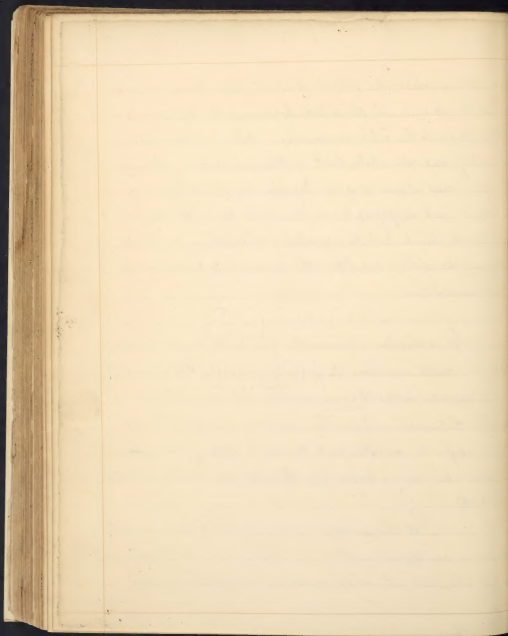


scabid, in which the patient does not suffer pain, or disease  
which, the skin is not shrivelled because of the determination  
of the blood to the internal organs. — Wetness Rheumatism  
Hysteria, and the whole host of Phlegmasia. — Now in  
all these cases opium is of use by relieving pain, & lessening  
irritation, and supplying by its stimulating power the senate  
with blood and thus equalizing circulation. — It also  
promotes the action and lessens the nauseating power of the  
Spasmodic. —

Spasmodic has independently of its emetic power, perhaps  
like other emetic medicines, the property of clearing the surface. —

It operates in the Tanacetum powder, naturally with opium,  
for which that medicine lessens the nauseating quality of opium,  
so as to modify the narcotic and stimulant effects of opium, — as  
to exhibit the use of a larger dose than could otherwise be taken  
with safety. —

But this overpowering power of opium does not de-  
pend on any specific quality, it perhaps proceeds by the acknow-  
ledged fact, that antimonial emetics exercise a similar influence. —

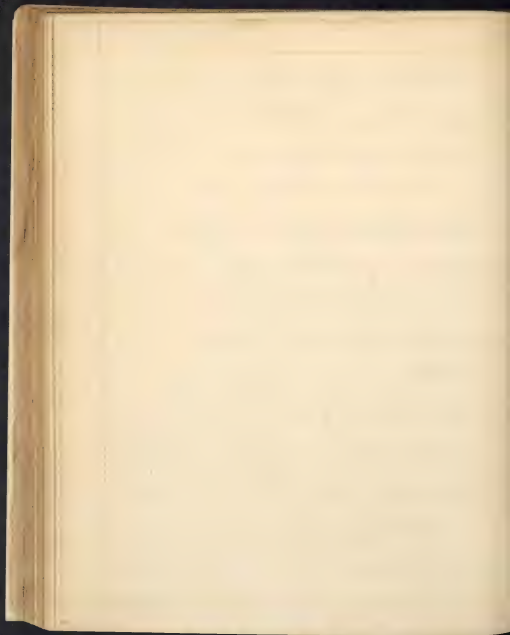


The first thing I noticed when I  
stepped out of the car was the  
familiar smell of the city. It was  
just what I needed. I had been  
thinking about this for a long time.  
I was finally here.

It felt like I had reached an old friend.  
The streets were wide and open, and  
the air was fresh. I had been told  
that the city was beautiful, and now  
I knew it was true. I had been  
told that the people were friendly, and  
now I knew that was true too.

There had been a lot of talk about  
the city, but now I was here. I  
had been told that the city was  
beautiful, and now I knew it was  
true. I had been told that the  
people were friendly, and now I  
knew that was true too.

It was a relief. I had been  
told that the city was beautiful,  
and now I knew it was true.



[illegible]

It is a common error to suppose that the discovery of a new species is a matter of chance. It is not. It is the result of a long and patient search. The collector must be able to recognize a new species when he sees it. He must be able to describe it. He must be able to compare it with the known species. He must be able to determine its place in the system. He must be able to communicate his findings to the world. This is no easy task. It requires a deep knowledge of the subject and a great deal of skill and patience.



[illegible]





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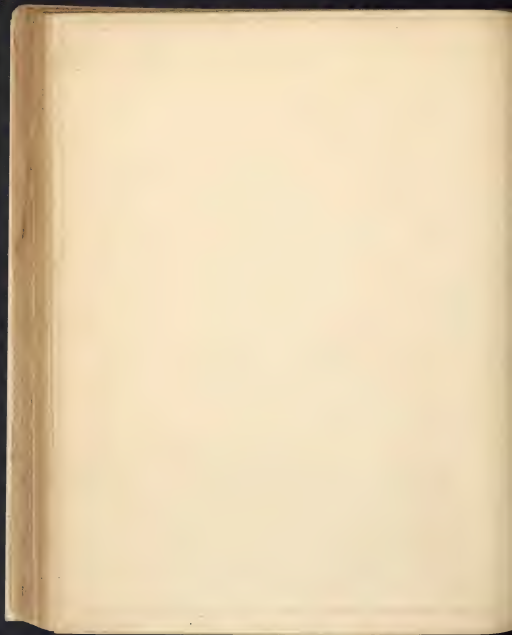




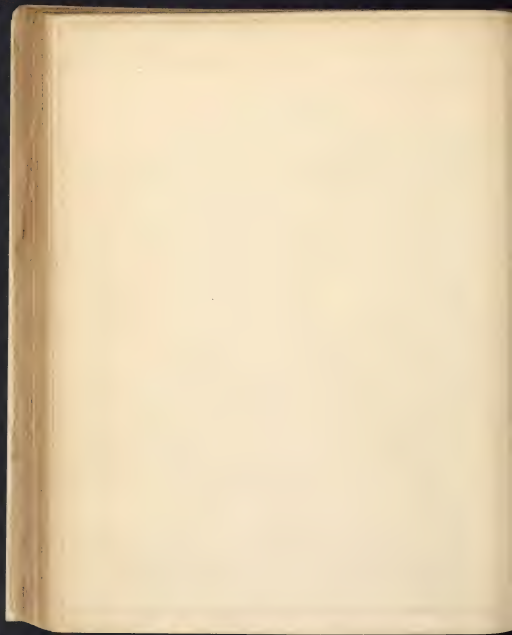
the other two, which are also in the  
same state, but are not yet  
sufficiently advanced to be  
sent to the printer.

The first of these, which has been  
sent to the printer, is a copy of the  
first volume of the second series of  
the "Annals of the British Museum," and  
contains the history of the Museum  
from its foundation to the present time.  
It is a very interesting and valuable  
work, and is one of the most  
important of the publications of the  
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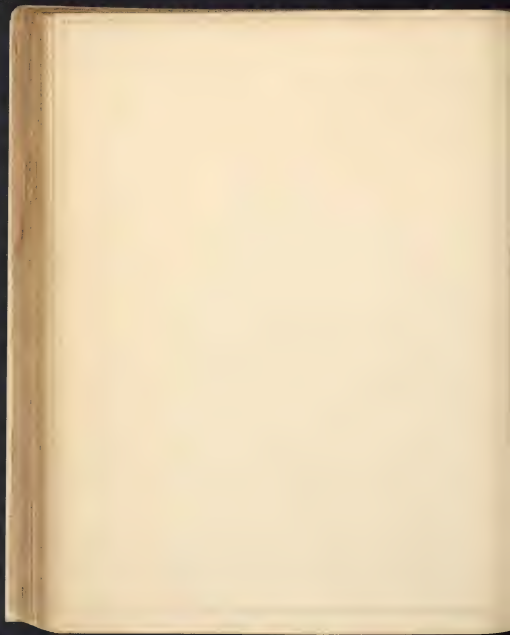




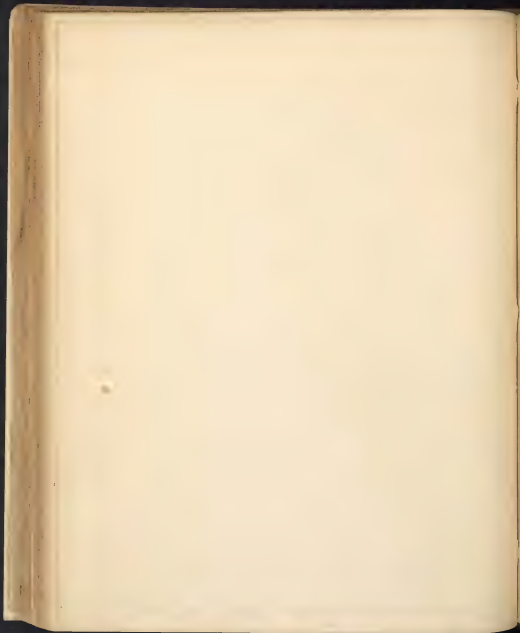




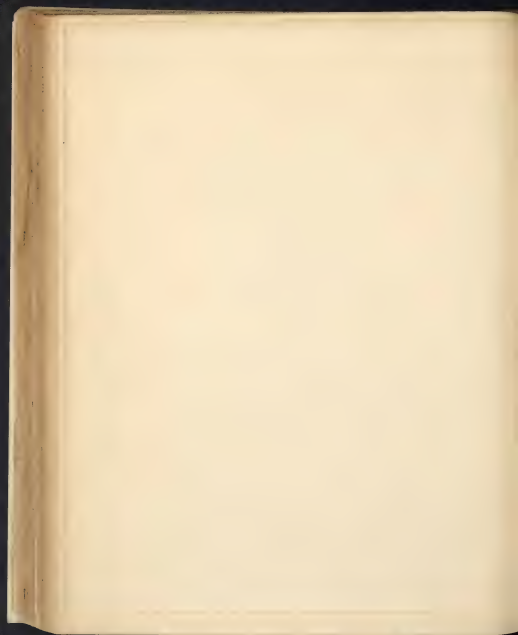




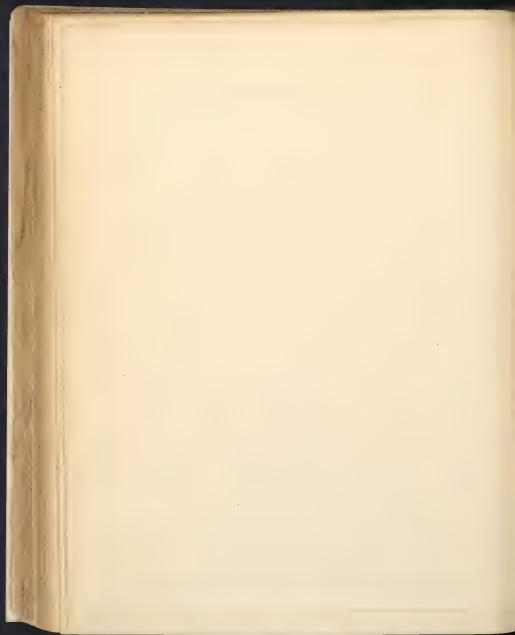














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in the interest of the service effected by the  
at and at night. In the day the service  
is not only a positive benefit to the patient  
but also in the fact that it is a

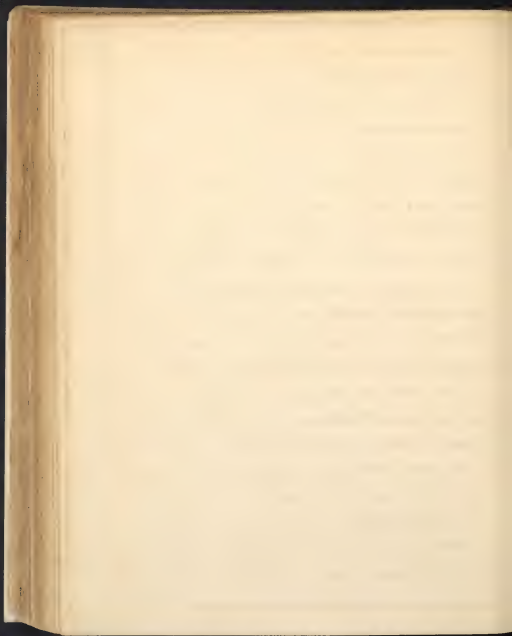
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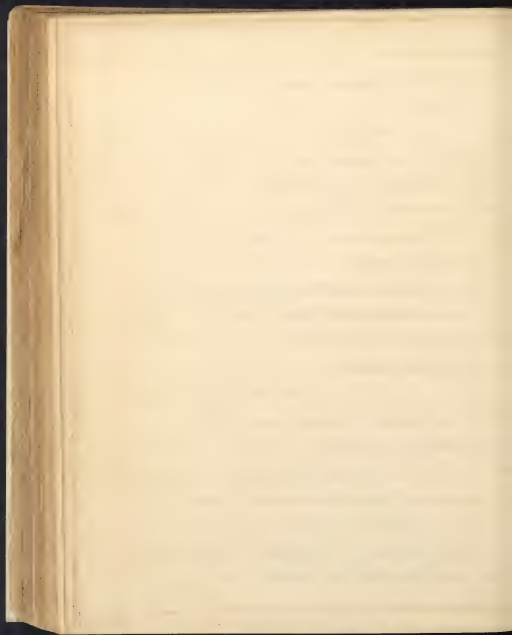






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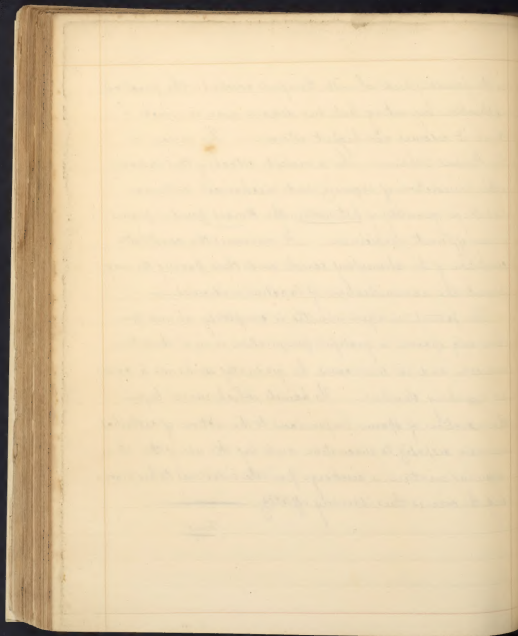
The following is a list of the  
 names of the persons who have been  
 admitted to the Society of Friends  
 in the year 1840. The names are  
 given in the order in which they  
 were admitted. The names are  
 given in the order in which they  
 were admitted. The names are  
 given in the order in which they  
 were admitted.



in the puerary, and I will therefore exclude the practical applications by noting but one disease, more in which I think it deserves our highest esteem. — This disease is the Puerile Colic. — In a violent attack of this disease, after muceduction if required, and mechanical distention by a large quantity of hot water, the Bonars powder proves a very efficient medicine. — It overcomes the constricted condition of the alimentary canal, and thus paving the way permits the administration of laxative medicines. —

The patient in a few minutes is completely relieved from pain and spasm, a grateful perspiration is in a short time induced, and, in some cases, he gradually sinks into a calm refreshing slumber. — The bowels which were, before the restriction of spasm, insensible to the action of cathartics are now disposed to evacuation and by the use of the aqueous mixture, a discharge from the intestines takes place, and the cure is thus, speedily effected. —

Finit



the youngest of the  
children in  
the family of Robert [unclear]

the youngest of the [unclear]

Robert [unclear] 11 1845

the [unclear]

the [unclear]

